REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,381.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Reyes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Colombo 14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle 15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Nagapatam 18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond cherry 19
,, Tellicherry	9	,, Madras 21
,, Calicut	10	,, Coconada 23
,, Beypore	11	,, Vizagapatam 24
,, Co chin	11	,, Bimlipatam 24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Cogaulpore 25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point 26
		Arrive CALCUTTA 28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUATUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. H. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1872, at NOON.

Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEH 30
Arrive Kurrachee	14	Arrive Fao 30
,, Gwadur	16	Nov.
,, Muscat	18	,, Bushire 1
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Linga 6
,, Linga	22	,, Bunder Abbas 8
,, Bahrein	24	,, Muscat 10
,, Bushire	24	,, Gwadur 12
,, Fao	26	,, Kurrachee 14
,, BUSREH	27	,, BOMBAY 18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above at an early date.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM, NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has great accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	22	16	9
Port Said	22	24	9-0
Alexandria	39	25	14
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st December 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. LEITH, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Leith.

Bombay, 1st October 1872.

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE, WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

An elegant, substantial Paper, with a pleasant surface, for the Hot Asian Postage.

Mourning .....Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain.....Rs. 2-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

by Dobbs Kidd & Co. and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE Beauties and Favourites of the Stage, &c., EXQUISITELY COLOURED.

Cartes de Visite, Rs. 1-4 ; Cabinet Size, Rs. 2-8.

THE NEW CRYSTAL

Carte de Visite Paper Weight, a most pleasing and useful Ornament, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

A variety of elegant Frames for the Table in Ormolu, Ivory, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons, and 600 H.P.), Capt. J. S. Murray, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Rossell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

An INVOICE of seven cases of Price and Co.'s celebrated Perfumery of superior quality, to be disposed of by Public Auction, to close an account.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell off by Public Auction at their Room, No. 12, in Apollo Street, Fort, the seven cases of superior perfumery, by the well-known makers, Price and Co., the same consists of golden and macassar oil, aromatic pungent smelling salts, moelline in fancy China jars, Delcroix's Vine ar, in 1 a Rose, cherry tooth paste, Johnstone's patent and Price's old Brown Windsor and transparent soap highly perfumed, pillar soap, glass-stopped bottles of rondelitia, frangipanni, jockey club, bouquet, verbenas, lavender water, brilliantine, pistach s, nut oil, millefleurs, extract of roses, essence of patchouly, rose, geranium, wood-violet, kiss-me-quick, new mown hay, bloom of roses, Circassian gold-n hair-wash, Spencer's liquid hair-dye, Rowland's balsamic, oil of Columbia, Langdale's Imperial hair-restorer, Dr. Abernethy's specific for the complexion, Hughes and Jones's infallible refresher in gold and ruby bottles, Delcroix's vegetable extract for the hair, Venetian crystal and shell bracelets in fancy silk covered boxes, Mexican Vanilla powder for flavouring, patent fans, gilt metal fountain lockets in fancy leather cases, indelible marking Ink, silver mounted cash bags filled with choice perfume, magic goble s, silt-mounted smelling salts, plate powder, gilt candlesticks filled with per umes, marrowoil, Persian scent bags, hair-pins, cherry lip salves &c., &c.

About 75 dozen bottles of Blackwood's copying ink in large and small bottles.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollam, Jaconets, Dhoties, Scarfs, Chintz, T. Red Cloth, Domestics, Handkerchiefs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A set of single Harness English-made.

An Air Gun, quite new.

A pair of Photographic Lenses by Ross, and other miscellaneous Photographic Kit.

AT 1 P.M.

A perfect Charger, and Lady's Horse, he is remarkably handsome and extremely showy in the saddle and is thorough-bred.

The Property of a Gentleman left India.

A very handsome high-caste Bay Arab Galloway.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Pema Tezajee and Co., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Navulchund Godeychund, the mortgagor, an adjudged insolvent—

A parcel of valuable pearls and also loose and bunch pearls.

The above is now on view.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE of an extensive stock-in-trade, comprising richly carved blackwood and English furniture, magnificent pier glasses and gilt console tables with marble tops, Tucker's plated sideboard and double-light argand lamps, handsome cut 6 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging lustres, wall argand lamps, valuable clocks rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, Miniature Billiard and Bagatelle tables, portmanteaus, rich vases, table ornaments, first rate iron safes, first class carriages, sets of English plated mounted sixgle and double harness, porcelain ware, &c., a great variety of sundry other articles at Byculla, next door to the Synagogue of the Jews.

On THURSDAY the 10th and FRIDAY the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable stock-in-trade and furniture of Messrs. Rantoola Bullman & Co., winding up their firm. The same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as cruet dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet and spoon stands, tea sets, waiters, sets of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, first-rate double-barrelled guns by Kelly, Manton, Gibbs and Keep, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, English and Austrian handsome English brass and richly carved blackwood four-post bedsteads, camp sets, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, chevil glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, English iron washing stands, and towel horses, Oxford's tin hip baths, English tin toilet sets, Russia leather writing and dressing cases, sets of silk gauze, crimson and yellow damask, rich table ornaments, pictures, sadidery, harness, an invoice of English mahogany toilet glasses with marble tops, tins of copal and boiz varnish, and a variety of sundry other articles.

AT 2 P.M. on the first day of sale.

A handsome English-built double-seated Brougham, by E. Keyterton of Long Acre.

A ditto ditto ditto by Windover.
A ditto ditto circular glass fronted ditto (in good order)
A ditto ditto Dog-cart by Windover (new).
A ditto ditto ditto ditto.
An English-built light Picnic Carriage for 12 persons.
A ditto ditto P. ssion.
A ditto ditto self-driving Phaeton.
A Velocipede.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MODEE KHANA STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., by order of the Mortgagee, under the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, and further charge, dated the 4th September 1867, and 2nd April 1870, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Nowrojee Hormusjee Readymoney, the executor to the estate of the late Nowrojee Framjee Doodhee, the Mortgagor, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground and the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Modey Street, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 96, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 756, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-six square yards and six-ninths of a square yard (be the same more or less) and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by Rampart Row East, on or towards the west by the said Modey Street, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Khanbhoy Merwan Eranee and now of Jehangheer Ruttonjee Burocha, and on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee James ee Wadia, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Nasserwanjee Framjee Doodhee and his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor Nowrojee Hormusjee Doodhee and Dossabhoy Cursetjee Joosa and other tenants.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of the Auctioneers, or at the premises on the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 Bales Grey Shirting.
5 Cases Mulls.
7 ditto Prints.

An invoice of superior Electro-plated ware, consisting of candle shades of different sizes, pickle and egg frames, sets of table and dessert spoons and forks complete, beefsteak dishes with handles, tea pot, milk jug, sugar basin, &c.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSE AND LAND LATELY BELONGING TO THE LATE Mr. HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, ADJOINING THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms (unless previously disposed of privately), all that piece of land or ground together with one new house, one old one, two fountains, one tank and the buildings erected standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,258 square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north s de thereof partly by the property of Hunsraz Currumsey, on or towards the east side thereof partly by property belonging to Daiputhoo Bhugvoobhoy, and partly by property of the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the south side thereof partly by property belonging to the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the west side by property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which said property is situated on the south side of the public road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Parell.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glassware, plated and Porcelain Ware, a full toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by John Broadwood and Sons, a light and strong English built double seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co., a powerful young grey Arab Horse, garden plants, &c. &c., at Date Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon.

On FRIDAY next, the 6th day of October instant, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, &c., carriage horse &c., of John Hewitt, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprising rich cut glassware, handsome white green gold and painted dinner dessert and breakfast services, best plated dish covers, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liquer and egg frames, toast rack, bread basket, tea and coffee services, singe and double table candlesticks, a set of best electro-plated table spoons and forks, fish and dessert knife and fork and salver, and handsomely carved blackwood furniture, iz., drawing room, dining room, writing, pier, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, arm, without arm, easy and folding chairs, sideboard, walnuts, teapoys, single and double screens, hatstands, camp cot, towel horses, clothes press, wardrobe, piano chairs, chiffonier, engravings and lithographs, in gilt and antique frames, flower vases, table ornaments, deer and tiger skins, a capital by Dean and Adams, one and two light hanging argand lustres, a small size Ingatel table, a full toned rosewood cottage pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, iron four posts bedstead, hanging punkah, tools, dispense and cookroom furniture, garden pots with plants, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M. precisely.—A light and comfortable strong English-built double-seated Phaeton by James Henderson & Co with pole, shafts, and a pair of lamps complete.

A very powerful and strong grey Arab Horse about 5 years old.

A set of plated single harness and a gentleman's saddle with bridle.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th October 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per s. s. LUMLEY CASTLE, arrived from London, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE, & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Lumley Castle.

Bombay, 3rd October 1872.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES (50) FIFTY per SHARE has been declared, and will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on 1st day of October, in tant, on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
2nd October 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be continued THIS EVENING, the game commencing at half-past five.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., when the following Programme will be carried out :—

110 Yards (Handicap) Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

2.—200 Yards Race, for Soldiers and Sailors.

1st Prize	Rs. 15
2nd ,,	,, 5

3.—250 Yards Flat Race (open to members of any recognised Club in Bombay).

4.—Dhobies' or Bheestees' Bullock Race, to be ridden by Sailors of H. M.'s Navy.

1st Prize	Rs. 15
2nd ,,	,, 5 lbs. of Tobacco

Last man in, 1 lb. of Tobacco.

5.—120 Yards Hurdle Race.

6.—Three-legged Race.

Entries for the above to be made to the Undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Fort.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 26th September to 9th October, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 10th October.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Managers.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

IN the COURT for the RELIEF of INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of JAVAIRCHUND MANOCKCHUND, an adjudged Insolvent.

Whereas a Petition by THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Attorney for the Official Liquidator of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, and by HENRY MANISTY and LANCELOT FLETCHER, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, CREDITORS of the abovenamed Insolvent, praying that an Assignee of the abovenamed Insolvent's Estate and Effects should be chosen by the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Second Day of October, instant. It is ordered that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said Insolvent for the choice of such Assignee do TAKE PLACE at the Office of Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esquire, in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, on TUESDAY, the Eighth Day of October, instant.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay,
this 3rd day of October 1872.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

Quarterly Price List sent on receipt of business or professional card.

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

An unfailing resource for amusement to Travellers and outstation Residents ; contains Backgammon, Bezique, with Pocket Guide and Markers complete, Chess, Counters, Cribbage Board and Pegs, Dice and Boxes, Dominoes, Draughts, 2 Packs of Cards, Pocket Laws of Whist, Race and Steeple Chase Games, and pair of Whist Markers. The whole enclosed in a strong well-finished polished Mahogany case with lock.....Rs. 62
Cash ..... ,, 55

Standard Indoor, and Outdoor Games of Every Description.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says—"The Family Herald stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny periodicals. It is the friend, adviser, and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says—"It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature : it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says—"Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials. . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them. . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility interwined. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says—"I call out every week for my Family Herald, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

FAMILY HERALD, Annually 7s. 6d.

The *Bookseller* says—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the Family Herald. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information, interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matter, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

London : W. Stevens, 421, Strand ; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

FOR CLEANING PLATE USE GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, (Corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public, that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, HORNBY ROW, opposite the New Post Office.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

1st October 1872.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—The ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, 5th October, at 3-30 P.M.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the Seventeenth day of October, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., for the purpose of having an Account laid before the Shareholders by the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding of the Company has been conducted, and of hearing any explanation which may be given by the Liquidators ; and NOTICE is also given, that at such Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—"That the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Asiatic Trading Company shall be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co."—Dated this 16th day of September 1872.

LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTLEBOYE,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING AGENCY, BOMBAY,

UNDERTAKE on behalf of themselves and of COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY, to transport parcels to and from England at the following unprecedented low and easily calculated rates, *which must be prepaid*, viz., for each lb. or fraction of a lb. Re. 1, provided that they do not measure more than at the rate of one cubic foot for each three pounds of weight, when they will be charged for at the rate of Rs. 3 per cubic foot or fraction of a cubic foot.

Parcels for shipment to England should be forwarded to the Elphinstone (s. S. & F. Agency), opposite the Custom House, Bombay, and those for shipment to India, China, or Australia should be sent to Cockburn's U. S. Agency, 41, Haymarket, London, S.W., at least three days before the despatch of the Mail by which it is desired they should be forwarded.

Full particulars concerning the disposal of the parcels, including a declaration of their contents and value must accompany each.

Bombay, 22nd August 1872.

F. MOOLJEE & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on TUESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 12 noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, for the transaction of the following business :—1. To receive the Report of the Out-going Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. 2. To receive the Report of the Tonnage Scale and Pilotage Committee. 3. To appoint a Special Committee to consider and report on the Port Trust Bill. 4. To consider the question of the Transit Duties to be levied on Cotton and other articles under the New Municipal Bill.

The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st October 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about NINETY-FIVE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

1. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fitting for Convicts only a ce to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be refunded to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. If any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the Articles (as passed by the Survey) issued, which will be all due allowance considered the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders.

7. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, bedding, and a few cooking pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expenses attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters respectively.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not b

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Rates unchanged

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	75
82,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	715
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
43,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	175 nl.
32,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	107 x. d.
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,465
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·8'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	233
.....	£20	109·1'5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10'2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,060
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	280
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,700
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,400	1,000	100 ps.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
800	1,890	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,600
250	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co	8,150
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	530 x. d.
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co	810
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	975
200	5,000	2,000	125 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,080
200	400	350	42½ ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	597½
150	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,250xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,030
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	875
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 ps.	Albert Mills Co	1,600
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,240
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	9·5
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhunumsey Spinning	2,240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,040
900	1,000	all	40 p s	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.s	Oriental	2,560
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,025

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,320
50,000	50	25	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld	155xd.
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...		East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅛d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to 3d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 Days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-13
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian do. do. 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	111½ to 112
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
15 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.89	
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	120

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Hindostan (s)	Roskell	Suez. Sept. 20.
	Lumley Castle (s)	Brown	London, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Eastern Light	McFee	Rangoon.
	Countess of Elgin	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Fortel Rehemun	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Flor de Mar	Nacoda	Din.
	Pearl (s.)	Morrison	Cutch.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Surat.
	General Havelock (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

The steamer Hindostan to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

20. Bushcer ..... Ewart ..... Kyouk Phyou, Sept. 26.
Latona ..... Hunt ..... Mauritius, Sept. 5.
Lady Rowena. Copeland ..... Liverpool, May 6.
Sarah Hignett. Burwell ..... Liverpool, June 11.
Aphrodite ..... Kennedy ..... Liverpool, June 9.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVAL.

28, Yeddo (s) ..... London.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

29, Coromandel (s) ..... Calcutta.
29, Ellora (s) ..... Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS

Sept. 18 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Suez, with mail.
18 Ormesby, s.s., Cram, from Colombo.
19 Damio, ship, Allan, from Cardiff.
22 Donnai M. M., s.s., Varangot, from Shanghai.
23 Achilles, ship, Turpin, from Cardiff.
24 Surat, s.s., Baker, from Bombay, with mail.
24 Sphinx, Aust. Lyds, s.s., Cattich, from Bombay.
24 Kwangtung, s.s., Elton, from Guardiful.
24 Amarapoora, s.s., P. R. D. Leslie, from Rangoon.
25 Hindostan, s.s., from Suez, with mail.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 18 Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Calcutta, with mail.
20 Ormesby, s.s., Cram, to London.
22 Donnai, s.s., Varangot, to Marseilles.
23 Jumna, brig, Cordiner, to Bussorah.
25 Surat, s.s., Baker, to Bombay, with mail.
25 Sphinx, s.s., Cattich, to Trieste.
25 Amarapoora, s.s., P. R. D. Leslie, to Liverpool.
25 Hindostan, s.s., to Bombay, with mail.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Sept. 2 Tete, s.s., Amaral, from Lisbon.
9 Sena, s.s., War, from Lisbon.
19 Damio, ship, Allan, from Cardiff.
23 Achilles, ship, Turpin, from Cardiff.
24 Kwangtung, s.s., Elton, from Guardiful.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Una	1097	Bombay	Sept. 16
Agra	1221	Calcutta	Sept. 21
Hydaspes	1983	Bombay	Sept. 21
Viceroy	2477	Madras	Sept. 25
Africa	2279	Bombay	Sept. 25
Vibilia	1240	Calcutta	Oct. 2
Mirzapore	3763	Bombay	Oct. 3
Coconada	850	Kurrachee	Oct. 5
Rimaldo	1840	Bombay	Oct. 10
Khedive	3742	Bombay	Oct. 17
Pekin	3777	Bombay	Nov. 7
Gresham	1800	Calcutta	Dec. 2

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Assyria (s), 15 cases papers, Surufally Moosabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 20 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 28 bales papers, A.C. Gumpert & Co.

FROM CLYDE.

City of Cashmere, 33 cases wine, Aderjee Cooverjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hidalgo (r), 35 bales cotton, Mahomed Futta; 26 bales goat hair and 4 bales rags, Mahomed Abba; 50 bales rags, Coorjee Bhoja; 70 bales rags, Jairam Anund; 100 bales wool, B. Bhowanbhoy; 30 cases mother o' pearl shells, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Australia (s), 4 bales cotton waste, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 5 chests M. opium, Owen & Okell; 30 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Thakersey; 47 bales cotton, Mahomed Bauker Cuzzny; 31 bales rags, Bapcomeya Dostumahomed; 15 bales wool, J. D. Vurrya; 84 bales cotton, Jaffar Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 35 bundles hides, Abdool Russool Abadin; 2 cases shawls, David Sassoon & Co.; 15 bales hides, Shariff Salemahomed & Co.; 3 cases cowdas, Hajee Arab Ahmed; 2 cases shawls, Runjeelall Jewalanath; 35 bundles skins, M.M. Mee a Nana & Co.; 30 bales skins, C.M.N.M. Caderally & Co.; 56 bales hides, Soomar Abdoola & Co.; 125 bundles hides and 61 bundles horns, Shaikadom Esoufbhoy; 7 cases peacock feathers and 11 bundles hides, Mookjeebhoy Gangjee; 7 bales hides and skins, Dossajee Esmaljee; 50 cases aloes Socotra, H. Jumall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindoostan (s), 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 295 bales cotton, Chagla Dattoo; 1 case medicine and 2 cases rose water, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 cwts sandal wood and 75 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 9 chests M. opium, S. E. Sassoon; 47 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 chests M. opium, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 4·2 chests M. opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 134 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon; 35 chests M. opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 43 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 6 chests M. opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 25 chests M. opium, Dulsook Ramsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindoostan (s), 120 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 83 chests M. opium, E.J. Abraham.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market remains unchanged, and the transactions of the day are few. We hear that a big English firm has sold off about 500 bales 8¼ lbs. Shirtings at Rs. 5-8 per piece, but it appears to have no ground. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	4	0 to Rs.	4 5 0
,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	7	lbs.	,,	4 11 0 to ,, 4 12 0
,,	,,	40	,, 30	,,	8¼	lbs.	,,	5 7 0 to ,, 5 8 0
,,	,,	45	,, 39	,,	8	lbs.	,,	5 8 0 to ,, 5 10 0
,,	,,	45	,, 38	,,	7	lbs.	,,	6 6 0 to ,, 6 8 0
,, Printers	,,	30	,, 30	,,	3	lbs.	,,	2 2 0 to ,, 2 4 0
,, Mad'polams	32	,,	24	,,	2½	lbs.	,,	1 12 0 to ,, 1 12 6
,,	,,	32	,, 24	,,	3	lbs.	,,	2 2 0 to ,, 2 2 6
,,	,,	50	,, 24	,,	5¼	lbs.	,,	3 11 0 to ,, 3 12 0
,, Jaconets	40	,,	20	,,	2½	lbs.	,,	2 2 0
,,	,,	45	,, 20	,,	2¾	lbs.	,,	2 6 0 to ,, 2 6 3

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

650 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	7 lbs.	Rs.	4	11	0
750 ,, ,,	,,	40	,, 39	,,	6½	lbs.	,, 4 9 6
1,000 ,, ,,	,, (fine)	45	,, 39	,,	8	lbs.	,, 5 10 6
250 ,, ,,	,,	50	,, 39	,,	11	lbs.	,, 7 9 0
2,000 ,, Dyed Cambrics		24	,, 28	,,			,, 2 12 0
340 ,, Turkey Red Mulls		40	,, 20	,,			,, 3 6 0

COTTON.

No important purchases have come to our notice. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dholleras and Bhewnuggur	Rs. 204 to Rs. 210
New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery)	,, 216
,, Hingunghaut (Jan. ,,)	,, 256

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD OCTOBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 3rd October, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd October, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Via Turkey, 3rd October, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd October, 11-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 3rd October, 1-45 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 59 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 3rd October is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 35	0 10
,, Galle	23 52	4 40
,, Kurrachee	1 4	0 1
,, Madras	4 13	0 58

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd October, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd October, 2-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd October, no time. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd October, 12-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd October, 10-20 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

GUDDUCK, 3rd October, 4-30 P.M.—Office opened.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 3rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind east-south-east, thermometer 86, barometer 29·74.

CANNANORE, 3rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 77, barometer 30·020, rainfall 6 cents.

VISGORLA, 3rd Oct., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 3.

Stewart, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.

Fulton, Lieutenant, 68th Light Infantry, on duty, from England.

Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.

Mathias, Lieutenant, Madras Sappers and Miners, from leave, from England.

Wingfield, Captain, 32nd Madras Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Mathias, Lieutenant, Madras Sappers and Miners, to rejoin to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 3.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Col. G. F. C. Bray, 96th Regt., is appointed to officiate as Depy. Adgt. Genl. of the Army.

Major Sir John Louis, Bart., Cadre, 3rd Bom. European Regt. is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854.

The Government of India has ruled that the following extract of War Office Circular, paragraph 26, clause 297, of 1st Dec. 1871, is applicable to British Regiments serving in India :—

"26. If a Supernumerary Officer shall die, be promoted, or Promotion in succession to Supernumerary Officers. retire, or if an officer of the rank in which there is a Supernumerary Officer waiting absorption under article 24 shall die, be promoted, or retire, no promotion shall take place in succession to such vacancy."

The Government of India has intimated that the decision notified in Government General Order, No. 443 of 1867, applies to the number of chargers an officer of Cavy. or Arty. is entitled by his rank to keep, provided that they are bona fide his own chargers.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major, from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt. Frederic Pelham Bartholomew, 20th Sept. 1872.

Lt. T. J. Baiby, Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough (medical certificate,) to Europe for two years under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with permission to proceed by the next Overland Mail Steamer.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept. from the 3rd Aug. 1872, to complete the establishment sanctioned in G. O. No. 550 of that date :—

Asst. Comsry. and Lt. William Goslin to be Depy. Comsry.

Depy. Asst. Comsry. and Hony. Ensign James Henderson to be Asst. Comsry.

Sub-Conductor (Actg. Conductor) Henry Albert Bennett and Sub-Conductor John Glancy to be Conductors.

Sergt. Francis A. M. Guilfoyle and Sergt. (Actg. Sub-Conductor) Henry Hardy to be Sub-Conductors.

Depy. Asst. Comsry; and Hony. Ensign James Moon to be Actg. Asst. Comsry.; Sub-Conductor William Rust to be Actg. Conductor; and Sergeant George Matley to be Actg. Sub-Conductor, during the absence on furlough of Asst. Comsry. and Hony. Ensign Henderson, or until further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. F. T. Forteath, Bom. S. C., is appointed to act as Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Lyon, Acting Senior Asst. Judge and Session Judge at Sholapore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. E. Cordeaux to act as Senior Asst. Judge and Session Judge at Sholapore, during Mr. Lyon's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. S. Hammick to continue to act as Asst. Judge and Session Judge and as Asst. Agent for Sirdars at Poona, during Mr. Cordeaux's absence, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Gajanan Vithal, City Police Inspector, Ahmedabad, acted as Assist. Supdt. of Police, Ahmedabad, from 20th June to 26th July 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. P. Jacob, Supernumerary Asst. Collr. and Mag. P. P., Surat, was in charge of the current duties of the Supt. of Police at Surat, from 29th July to 3rd August 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, Actg. Depy. Commr. of Police, Bombay, to act as District Supt. of Police at Nassick, during the absence on leave of Major S. Scott, or until further orders.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for 8 months, from 30th Sept. 1872, under chapter III., section 8 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Macpherson is also allowed subsidiary leave for 25 days, from 5th September 1872.

Anum Koso Apaji, Mamlutdar of Koregaum and Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Sattara District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In the Notification dated 31st of Aug. 1872, published at page 1007 of the Government Gazett of the 5th September 1872, regarding Mr. H. D. E. Forbes' promotion to the rank of Asst. Supt. Rev. Survey, Gujerat, for "20th January 1872" read "22nd Jan. 1872."

Mr. Michael Hearn to be Supt. of the Hill Station of Panchgunny.

The subsidiary leave of absence granted to Mr. S. Muller, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, and notified in the Government Gazette under date the 2nd inst., is extended to thirty days, viz., from the 1st to 30th idem, inclusive.

Mr. M. C. Entee acted as District Depy. Collr. of Khandeish from 14th June to 15th August 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. G. MacLeod to act as Depy Collr., Frontier, Upper Sind, vice Mr. C. E. Steele, on sick leave.

Mr. Ramchander Amrit Dugle is transferred to Belgaum as Hoozoor Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr. S. Doig, Asst. Engr., is appoin ted to act as Ex. Engr. Eastern Narra, during Capt. Smith's absence on special duty and received charge of the office from Capt. F. J. Smith, R.E., on the afternoon of the 7th May 1872.

Mr. J. D. Ferguson, Ex. Engr., third grade, passed a creditable examination in the Guzerate language on the 5th Sept. 1872, according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Davies is appointed to the command of the steamer Satellite, with effect from the 1st July 1872, vice Mr. Fletcher, pensioned.

Mr. A. Campbell is confirmed in the Command of the Gun Boat Hugh Rose, with effect from the 18th May 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 28).

Notification No. 1840 P, dated 23rd Aug., Placing the services of Major O. B. C. St. John, R.E., at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., is cancelled.

The services of Major St. John are placed at the disposal of the P. W. Dept. with effect from the 1st. Sept. 1872.

The services of Lalla Bunsee Lall, Probationary Extra Asst. Commr., Ajmere, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept. for employment in Oudh.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay, is appointed to officiate, on his return from leave, as an Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Madras.

Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed to officiate as Head Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency during the absence of Mr. H. D. Sandeman, on privilege leave.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. Mr. Mangles received charge of the offices of Comptroller Genl. and Head Commr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency from Mr. Sandeman, and made over charge of the office of Acct. Genl., Bengal, to Mr. T. W. Biss, and Mr. Biss made over charge of the office of Dy. Acct. Genl., Bengal, to Mr. J. Taylor.

Mr. G. H. R. Hart received charge of the office of Persona Asst. to the Financial Member of the Govr. Genl's Council on the forenoon of the 25th inst.

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac is appointed to officiate as an Asst. to the Acct. Genl., N. W. P.

Mr. T. H. Biggs, Asst. to the Acct. Genl., Bombay, has been granted by H. M. Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept. of the Adjt. General :

Lt-Col. T. E. Gordon, Offg. 1st Asst. Adjt. Genl., to be 1st Asst. Adjt. Genl., in succession to Col. G. E. Holmes, whose tenure of service on the Staff will expire on the 16th Oct. 1872.

With reference to G. O. by the C-in-C., dated 11th Sept. 1872, the leave to Ceylon on medical certificate for three months under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lt-Col. H. King, Bengal S. C., Comdt. 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regt. of N. I., in G. G. O. No. 582, dated 31st May 1872, is cancelled.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Infantry—Major (Bt. Lt-Col.) H. H. Lyster, V. C., S. C., to be Lt. Col. from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) R. C. Tytler, Ben. Inf., deceased.

Cadre of the 71st N. I.—Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) C. F. Sharpe to be Major from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. (Bt. Col.) Tytler, Ben. Inf., deceased.

Infantry—Major (Lt.-Col. in Staff Corps) F. C. Anderson to be Lt.-Col. from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. (Major in Staff Corps.) H. H. Lyster, V. C., removed from the list of regimental Lt.-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 71st N. I.—Capt. (Major in Staff Corps) W. G. Davies to be Major from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. (Major in Staff Corps) H. H. Lyster, V. C., removed from the list of regimental Lt.-Colonels.

Infantry—Major Griffith Turner Jones to be Lt.-Col. from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. F. C. Anderson (S. C.) removed from the list of regimental Lt.-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 35th N. I.—Capt. John Mackie Stewart to be Major from 11th Sept. 1872, vice Lt.-Col. F. C. Anderson (S. C.) removed from the list of regimental Lt.-Colonels.

Capt. John Roberts, B. S. C., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from 27th Sept. 1872, under the provisions of G. G. O. No 808 of the 29th Sept. 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval.

With reference to the notification issued by the For. Dept. No. 2201 P., dated 21st Sept. 1872, that part of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 29th Aug. 1872, placing the services of second Capt. (local Major) O. B. C. St. John at the disposal of H. E. the C.-C., is cancelled.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Peshawur Mountain Battery.—Capt. J. Charles, Comdt, No. 4 or Garrison Company of Artillery, to be Comdt., vice Major (Bt. Lt.-Col.) J. Hills, V. C., appointed to the Royal H. A.

Hazara Mountain Battery.—Lt. E. J. De Lautor, 1st Subn., to be Comdt. vice Lt.-Col. F. R. DeBude, retired.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Capt. H. F. Showers, B. S. C., to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Capt. A. P. P. Broome.

The services of 2nd Capt. (local Major) B. Lovett, of the Royal Engrs., are placed at the disposal of the P. W. D., with effect from the 18th Sept. 1872.

This cancels G. G. O. No. 908 of the 29th Aug. 1872, placing the services of Major Lovett at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Second Capt. (1st Major) Beresford Lovett, of the R. E., Ex. Engr., 3rd G.D.P. W., for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major A. R. Bayly, B. S. C., Ex. Engr., Jhelum Bridge Div., D. P. W., has been allowed furlough in India on private affairs for four months, from the 29th June 1872, under Rule XVII. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

H. E. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

9th Ben. Cav.—Surg. N. J. Grant to officiate in medical charge, vice Ameslury, proceeding on furlough, dated 13th Sept. 1872.

11th N. I.—Lt. C. E. Gubbins, 106th L. I., a candidate for the S. C., to be 2nd Wing Subn., on probation, vice McNair, appointed Qr.-Mr., dated 7th Sept. 1872.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 944, dated 10th Sept. 1872, Brig. Genl. W. J. F. Stafford is posted to the Eastern Frn. Dist., with effect from the date on which Brig. Genl. G Bourchier, C. B, vacates.

Major G. V. Fosbery, V. C., 35th N. I. is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from the 1st Sept. 1872, for the purpose of going through a course of army signalling.

Capt. A. D. Campbell, S. C., is, at his own request, transferred from the 8th to the 42nd N. I. for duty.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed in the 2nd Sept. 1872, the tests specified agreeably to G. G. O. No 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Capt. A. C. Toker, 18th N. I.

High Proficiency in Bengalee.

Lt. Col. G. F. Carnegie, Bengal Staff Corps.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Captain J. G. McLeod, Genl. List, Infantry; Lt. D. G. Mackenzie, 41st Foot; Lt. C. J. S. Whittall, 63rd Foot; and Lt. F. G. Maltby, 105th Foot.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Presidency Dist. Order, dated the 2nd Sept. 1872, directing Surg. A. J. Cowe to proceed to Bhaugulpore, and assume medical charge of the 37th N. I.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 12th June 1872, attaching Lt. E. E. Gibson, Ben. S. C., to the 33rd N. I., for duty, until further orders.

Gwalior Station Order, dated the 6th Sept. 1872, appointing Capt. J. C. Minto, Offg. Wing Officer 6th N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer at Morar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence, on inspection duty, of Capt. G. B. Wolsley, Offg. Brigade Major.

Dinapore Station Order, dated the 7th Sept. 1872, directing Assistant Surg. W. Duncan M. B., to proceed to Chunar, to take medical charge of the garrison.

14th Foot, (1st Batn.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 4th Sept. 1872, appointing Lt. J. Reid to act as Intrpr. to the battalion, during the absence, on leave, of Lt. H. H. Young.

26th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 17th Aug. 1872, nominating the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, in place of those detailed in regimental order No. 7, dated 29th June (confirmed in G. O. C. C. 15th July, p. 318) :—

Capt. M. H. Hale—*President*.
Capt. W. Beers, and Capt. W. H. Salwey—*Members*.

63rd Foot.—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Aug. 1872, appointing Lt. (Local Capt.) F. M. Leslie to act as Intrpr., during the absence, on leave, of Lt. C. J. S. Whitta l.

4th Ben. Cav.—Regtl. Order, dated the 31st Aug. 1872, directing Capt. D. A. Adamson to resume his substantive appointment of 1st Squad. Subaltern and continue to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Lt. C. E. Haeene, Offg. 1st Squad. Subaltern on detachment duty.

13th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 3rd Sept. 1872, appointing Capt. G. B.P. Alcock, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn., vice Capt. G. B. Stevens, proceed on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) C. H. Smith, C. B., (A Brigade) to remain at Umballa, on urgent private affairs, from the 1st Sept, to the 15th October.

Royal Engrs.—Capt. and Local Major B. Lovett, to Englands, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

16th Lancers.—Capt. H. A. Robinson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Battn

he Egyptian troops stationed there, with orders to re el by force of arms every attempt of Prince Kassai to invade Egypt, but with instructions to avoid crossing the frontier.

It is stated that Lord Northbrook has refused his assent to the Bengal Municipal Act, on the ground that its operation will lead to much additional taxation, and increase the dissatisfaction already said to prevail.

The affairs in the palace of Mysore appear to be assuming a threatening aspect. Some of the illegitimate grandsons of the late Maharajah of Mysore have been removed from the palace, and the Maharanees have taken much offence at this. The Controller of the royal household is very unpopular with the Maharanees.

The wooden steamer *America*, 4,000 tons (the largest wooden steamer in the world), has been destroyed by fire in the harbour of Yokohama. The entire cargo, the Hongkong and San Francisco mails and 500,000 dollars have been lost, besides the ship herself valued at a million and a half of dollars. A number of lives were lost chiefly among the Chinese passengers.

The Act 35 and 36 Victoria, cap. 56, recites the life annuity of 1,000*l.* granted to Lacy Mayo out of the revenues of India, and a further sum of 20,000*l.* for the benefit of the children of her ladyship and the late Lord Mayo. It declares in consideration of the eminent services of the late Earl, that out of the revenues of the United Kingdom a further annuity of 1,000*l.* be payable to her ladyship.

For many months past the Calcutta Town Band has been languishing for want of funds, and a correspondent writes to the *Englishman* suggesting that were the band to get up a series of out-door concerts in the Eden Gardens, it would bring in a considerable revenue to the funds of the Band Committee, and at the same time afford excellent amusement to the Calcuttaites. He would have the gardens well illuminated, and a part of the green sward left for dancers, the band to play dance music at intervals. The open air concert seems to us to be a very good idea, but we fear that ladies in India will never feel inclined to dance on the green in a public garden.

A Government notification announces that the powers heretofore exercised under the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 in the Port of Bombay, so far only as such powers relate to the superintendence and collection of the salt revenue, are withdrawn from the Commissioner of Customs and Opium; and the Collector of Salt Revenue, or officer acting in that capacity, is appointed to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act, and to exercise under Government the chief control in the Department of Customs in the Port of Bombay, so far only as such powers, duties, and control respectively, relate to the superintendence and collection of the salt revenue in the said port.

Mr. R. H. Vincent's appointment as Acting District Superintendent of Police at Nassick appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*. We are glad to learn that his withdrawal from Bombay is only temporary, being consequent on Major Shortt's departure on privilege leave. As there is a *jattra* or annual fair at Nassick during the present month, at which thousands of Hindoo pilgrims gather together, the services of an energetic and active officer are urgently required for the preservation of peace and order, and Mr. Vincent was selected for the post. Mr. Vincent having received peremptory orders from Government to proceed to Nassick, he left Bombay by the morning train on Wednesday last. Mr. Mills, one of the senior Superintendents, has been placed in charge of Mr. Vincent's office as Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police. Mr. Mills was, up to the time of his assuming charge of his new duties, engaged in arranging and tabulating the Census figures taken in February last, which laborious work he has just satisfactorily completed.

The *Indian Daily News*, in referring to the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service, says a variety of circumstances has recently conspired to warn the Government that the time for taking some action in the matter is at hand. Our contemporary agrees with us in thinking that as it is indispensable that the whole administration should take its tone from English officials it is also necessary that the great majority of responsible offices in this country should always remain in the hands of Englishmen, and he further remarks:—"The matter has become still further complicated by the fact that the students who have shown the greatest aptitude in passing examinations, belong for the most part to the Bengali race, which, though possessing numerous excellent qualities, is least like Englishmen in respect of the very attributes which are believed to have made former generations of English officials so successful in the work of the administration. Not only therefore is it indispensable that the people of India should be given as early as possible distinctly to understand that, if they have an undoubted right to be employed in the government of their own country, the numbers in which they can be so employed must always be extremely limited; but moreover the time seems to have arrived for laying down a broad rule to the effect that no native of India can look for employment outside of his own province."

MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. C. Bray, 96th Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

In consequence of cholera between Goolburgah and Secundrabad, it has been notified that no troops will march between these stations.

During the absence of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals J. G. Inglis, C.B., Surgeon-Major Auchinleck, H. M.'s 8th Regiment, will officiate until the arrival of Dr. Tuson from Malta.—*Pioneer.*

Major Sir John Louis, Bart., Cadre, 3rd Bombay European Regiment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

The standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General B. M. S. to examine Staff Assistant Surgeons G. C. Purcell and G. West, and such other officers as may appear before it.

In consequence of the change of the departure of the Overland Mail steamers from Bombay, the standing Medical Committee of the Indian Medical Department will meet on Monday and Thursday every week instead of on Monday and Wednesday, until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Department of the Adjutant-General:—Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Gordon, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant-General, in succession to Colonel G. E. Holmes, whose tenure of service on the Staff will expire on the 16th October 1872.

In addition to the extra police force which has been ordered to Mymensing to protect the frontiers from the incursions of the Garoos, it is reported that three companies of the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the frontier, as rumours of fresh movements amongst the tribes have been received.

Our military readers are doubtless aware that when the rank of cornet and ensign were abolished, and those holding them transferred to the new corresponding grades, a fresh scale of pay was established giving to officers appointed subsequent to its issue an advance of pay at an earlier period than under the old system they were entitled to. These compensative advantages, however, were withheld from officers then on the list—an ungenerous distinction. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that another Royal Warrant has now been issued granting to all Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, irrespective of date of appointment, the advantages of the new scale.—*Asiatic.*

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

DESPATCH FROM THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

An important despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 14th August last, with regard to the proposed railway from Carwar through Hooblee to Gudduck was placed yesterday at the disposal of the press. His Grace has had under consideration in Council a letter from the Government of India, dated 25th April last, to which the despatch is a reply, reporting proceedings and submitting recommendations with regard to the proposed line; and he had learnt with much satisfaction that, after the renewed surveys which had been made of the line and the careful revision which the estimates of the cost of its construction had undergone, both the Government of India and that of Bombay had arrived at the conclusion that, in spite of the engineering difficulties which the country traversed by the line presents, there was a reasonable hope of its successful construction in three or four years, at an expense of about £900,000 or £6,230 per mile. As regards this branch of the question, his Grace says he should have been prepared to give his sanction to the immediate commencement of the work, but there were other considerations which have induced him, very reluctantly, to defer a little longer conveying to the Government of India his final authority for the execution of the project. His Grace is of opinion that extreme caution must be exercised at present in entering upon projects involving a large expenditure of public money. The proposed line was suggested and encouraged on purely commercial grounds, and must be adopted, says His Grace, with regard to commercial results; and before it is undertaken, it becomes a matter of the first importance that the commercial prospects of the line should be made the sul of the most careful and searching enq that is possible. On various points, His Grace was compelled to say, the information before him is far from complete, and he indicates the questions on which further information was desirable. The despatch thus winds up as regards the financial success of the line:—"The foregoing considerations appear to me to throw some doubt upon the financial success not of the line; at all events they are, in my opinion, of sufficient importance to render further and more precise information necessary before commencing the work, and I have, therefore, to request that your Excellency will direct your attention to the various questions to which I have adverted, and cause such inquiries to be made as may supply the materials for a more satisfactory estimate of the financial prospects of the line than are at present in my possession. I have only to add that, much as I regret the delay which the enquiries I have directed you to make will cause in the prosecution of a work in many respects so promising, and to which so much time and labour have already been directed, that regret is diminished by the present high price of iron, which, although affording by itself no adequate reason for postponing the undertaking, would have appreciably enhanced its cost to an extent which, it may be hoped, it may be possible to avoid in another year."

The following letter we received by yesterdays mail:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

Sir,—If you think the enclosed letter, which I have just received from the India Office in reply to a formal inquiry as to the progress making in the construction of the above railway, would be of any interest to your readers, it is at your service for publication.—I am, &c.

Isaac Watts.

Manchester, September 9, 1872.

India Office, 6th September, 1872.

Sir,—I am directed by the Duke of Argyll to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th July, and to acquaint you in reply that the question of the construction of a railway from Carwar into the Dharwar district has recently been again under the consideration of His Grace in Council, but that before issuing final orders on the subject it has been considered necessary to call for explanations of the estimates of the probable traffic of the line. As it appears from a despatch subsequently received that further information on engineering points is also required before a great portion of the line could be commenced, it is not anticipated that unnecessary delay will be incurred by the course which His Grace has thought it necessary to adopt.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Herman Merivale.

Isaac Watts, Esq.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

About daybreak yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain A. Roskell, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 13th ult. on board. The Hindostan sailed from Suez on the 20th ult. at 9-5 A.M., arrived at Aden at 11-16 A.M. on the 25th ult., and resumed her voyage the same day at 6-25 P.M. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Mr. Roberts.	Mr. Lindsley.
Mr. Hathornthwaite.	Mr. Proctor.
Lieut. and Mrs. Mathias.	Mr. Clachar.
Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick.	Mr. Evans.
Mr. Laigan.	Mrs. Fraser.
Mrs. Woodbury and 2 children.	Mr. and Mrs. Allan and infant.
Mr. Thomson.	Mr. James Henderson.
Mr. Rece.	Mr. Charles Spence.
Mr. and Mrs. Penman.	Mr. James Robertson.
Mr. Otto.	

From Venice.

Mr. Wollaston.	Mr. and Mrs. Beale.
Mr. Pearse.	

From Brindisi.

Mr. Masotte.	Mr. Lucas.
Mr. Hoyes.	Mr. Lat.
Mr. and Mrs. Brown and child.	Mr. Hautelman.
Mr. Bayley.	Mr. Mathers.
Mr. Beil.	Mr. R sell.
Mr. Fuchs.	Miss Dalghish.
Mr. Stewart.	

From Aden.

Mr. De Costa and 4 natives.

From Suez.

Mr. Sypsom. Mr. Lopez.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

The terms of the award agreed upon by the Court at Geneva are not yet published, but we know, unofficially, its main purport. The Arbitrators have—by a majority, it is understood, not unanimously—decided against England in the case of the three cruisers Alabama, Shenandoah, and Florida, and adjudged our Government to pay fifteen millions and a half of dollars, or £3,200,000. This sum covers the actual loss occasioned by the depredations, with interest, and the cost to the United States of the pursuit by vessels of the navy, also with interest. We are not yet in possession of the reasons which weighed with the Court to give a judgment sadly at variance with the view entertained by most Englishmen who were conscious of their honest intentions and good faith throughout the whole business, but we may safely assume that the three rules embodied in the Washington Treaty decided the matter. The Americans got our pliant negotiators at Washington and our timid ministers here to apply to our past conduct certain rules incomparably more stringent than any known in previous interpretations of international law, so that we deliberately surrendered our original vantage ground. It is claimed that the security which the acceptance of the new rules gives us for the future is ample compensation for the loss we incur now, and we may admit so much, without thereby pleading guilty to any negligence in the past. The Americans themselves never expressed in words nor showed in action such extreme scrupulosity on the score of a neutral's obligations until it suited their purpose to fix a quarrel on us and harass us into payment of part of their war expenses. If they are now willing to join us in restricting still further a neutral state's liberty, there will be some advantage to us no doubt in the long run, but we have nothing to retract, qualify or be ashamed of now. As the *Times* well puts it, "it is our misfortune to have to pay the penalty of not having been in advance of the received principles of International law." That is all. As for the general feeling here it may be given in a sentence. We are sick of the whole business, and satisfied to be done with it on any terms, if we are not exactly in raptures with the mode in which the settlement has been arrived at. We shall pay the money with a grudge, and under a tacit protest, as men who feel that, after being importuned and bullied, they have now been hoodwinked. Let not your readers be misled by the silly transports into which some philo-American journals here have thrown themselves; there is no real pleasure at the result of the Arbitration, there is no confidence felt in the process, and there is little desire to take it as a precedent for future disputes unless our Government makes more care of the preliminary arrangements, and does not leave the Court merely in the position of registering a foregone conclusion.

After the Geneva failure one feels a bitter satisfaction in recording the fact that our grand autumn manœuvres have proved a miserable fiasco. What does it matter? what do we want with highly disciplined armies when we intend never to use them, and mean to rely on the easier process of buying off enmity by a few superfluous millions out of the national exchequer? Perhaps we shall learn strategy and tactics by-and-bye, but really it seems as if our commanding officers are past learning either. They seem incompetent either to plan a campaign or handle divisions in the field. I need not go into particulars which you will no doubt have from a better hand than mine, but I may just say that the "battles" which have taken place this week have excited nothing but ridicule. They have been scenes of utter bewilderment, blundering, and confusion, during which neither side, officers and men, had any intelligent conception of what they were doing, while the umpires observed at random and decided in the dark. Some Generals advanced too far and exposed their men to annihilation; others neglected positions which were occupied by a supposititious foe; others remained inactive, depriving their opponent's movement of all purpose and meaning. The broad result was generally a wild hurly-burly, in which no one quite knew what he was, or could tell an advancing enemy from a retreating friend. Nevertheless one or two minor advantages have been gained by the evolutions of the past three weeks. Physically and morally it has been a good thing for the individual soldier who has enjoyed the healthy change from barrack life to country rambles. It has also strengthened the good feeling between officers and men, and it has stimulated an eager desire in both classes to learn—a desire which it is hoped we may do something to gratify next year. Again the presence of the soldiers has greatly increased the popularity of the force in the country. The rustics were delighted with them, and we are told that one consequence has been a wonderful stimulus to recruiting in those districts through which the troops passed. Lastly, the Control Department has come well out of the trial, which is an important point These I believe may be considered the chief gains from the autumn manœuvres.

The French Government is understood to be very busy pressing on the negotiations for a new Commercial Treaty with England, but there is no probability that it has made any real progress. M. Thiers and his Cabinet disclaim all idea of a Protectionist policy; they say that fiscal considerations alone have induced them to impose certain duties on raw materials, and they ask us to make allowance for their peculiar difficulties. Of course it is not easy to resist such an appeal, but our Government is disposed for the sake of both countries to decline any change in the existing arrangements, and to let the Treaty run to its natural termination, leaving the French to make any tariff they please, while we hold by free trade. Our Ministers think, and with some reason, that no amended Treaty we could make will be popular in France, where it will no doubt be again thought that we have the best of it; and that we should only do more harm than good by a compromise of our economical principles. Unfortunately the more we decline to modify the Treaty the more strongly will the French be confirmed in the impression that it is England which gained most, and the less disposed will they be to resist the Protectionist tendencies of M. Thiers. Apparently, however, we must run the risk of this. According to the Paris correspondence of the *Times* the French Government has proposed to establish compensatory duties in proportion exactly determined between raw materials and manufactured goods. These duties would for instance in the case of cotton manufactures correspond to a charge of 2 per cent., on silk 2½ per cent., woollens 2½ to 3 per cent., and so on with respect to textile fabrics and other materials. The French represent that such rates would be practically insignificant and could not constitute protection, while they would be quite willing to modify the tariff after a short experience of its working.

But for my own part, I question whether it much matters what arrangement M. Thiers proposes, or may carry out. The present *regime* is essentially provisional, and the apparent calm now existing in France is but a treacherous lull. Thiers may die, or the pressure of the new taxes and of the constantly increasing debt may render him unpopular by weakening the hold which his prestige and long experience have hitherto given him. In that case but one thing will follow. The Republic with any other head but M. Thiers is an impossibility, for Gambetta, although a more wind bag, is to the propertied classes an emblem of revolution. Orleanism though respectable, wants prestige, dash and "go." Legitimacy is nowhere. The coming man is the Emperor if he lives, Imperialism if he dies, and if his son display anything of his father's tact and energy. The Emperor would be supported by the Army, the shopkeepers, the manufacturers, the peasantry and the priests. His only antagonists would be a few old Legitimist families whom he could treat with contempt, and the Republican mobs of Paris and the large towns, whom he would crush at the first rising and decimate afterwards at his leisure. If I am not mistaken, it will not be long ere the plot ripens and overt action succeeds to careful and sustained plotting.

Business here has again been quiet during the week, and there are further evidences of the reaction which the rise in prices has tended to bring about. In the iron districts there is plenty of activity, but the old orders are running off and new orders are comparatively scarce. As if to render the continuance of prosperity impossible, the iron workers and coal miners are preferring fresh demands equally extravagant with those which the masters have already yielded under compulsion, and hence manufacturers are driven in self-defence to raise their terms for new contracts offered. If all this does not end in diminished trade, then history is a bundle of fictions, and experience a flagrant deceiver. Some of the results, however, are very curious. The heaviest sufferers by the unprecedented rise in the value of coals have been the gas companies and steam ship owners. The former have not complained much hitherto, because they had running contracts for coals, but these are now expiring, and they find that unless they raise their charges to the consumer they can scarcely make both ends meet: some of them have therefore advanced their rate for gas about 25 per cent.—that is, from 4s. per 1,000 feet to 5s.—others, hampered by Acts of Parliament, speak of applying next Session for a modification of their charters. The steam-ship owners have more promptly grappled with the emergency. In some cases they have ceased running; in other cases, as at Grimsby, they use coals imported from Belgium; in yet others they take English steam coal for the outward voyage, and buy foreign fuel for the return voyage. A good many of the steamers that have lately gone to the United States and Canada with railway iron, to load home with grain or provisions, have, it appears, supplied themselves with Nova Scotian coal on the other side, and so have saved a good deal. The leading companies that trade between Liverpool and New York have also, it is said, arranged to get their supply of coal on the Atlantic coast of the States. Yet further we are told in Newcastle circulars that the immense deposits in Southern Russia are going to be utilised, and that excellent coal from the valley of the Don can be put on board steamers at Tagaurog or Kertchaholt at 10s. a ton less than the price of English. Naturally it follows that Australian coal, which has been making its way for some time in the Eastern Seas, must now be in stronger request than ever. When such prospects are opening up for these deposits, one is disposed to marvel at the lethargy that seems to accompany other enterprises. Labuan is never heard of here, though I suppose somebody is using the coals, and the Nerbudda mines are equally unknown. Before I quit the coal question, let me add that the proprietors of the French collieries in the Pas de Calais have just contracted to supply certain English firms with 250,000 tons, the shipment of which has already commenced at Dunkirk.

The Board of Trade returns for August show favourable results, but the increase in the declared value of our exports is due to the rise in prices only, not to augmented quantities. The total for the month was £24,557,502, against £22,221,245 in August last year, and £17,087,496 in August 1870. Cotton goods stood as follows: yarn £1,325,050 against £1,300,898, and cotton manufactures £5,895,53 against £5,676,259 in August 1871. The proportion to Bombay was 675,840 lbs. yarn against 462,200 lbs.; and 23,431,300 yards piece goods against 22,616,500 yards in August 1871. The transit table shows that 110,600 lbs. yarn were sent to Bombay *via* Egypt, along with 6,654,700 yards piece goods valued at £82,501.

Neill Brothers and Co. have published their annual telegraphic statement of the American cotton crop of 1871-72. They make a total commercial crop of 2,854,000 bales, and a total growth of 2,975,000 bales; the exports amounting to 1,957,000 bales, and the stock at all ports on the 9th inst. being 55,000 bales.

The spurt in the cotton market noticed last week has been already lost, as the accounts of ravages by the worm to the new crop have not been confirmed. Sales have therefore been more moderate at a gradual drop in prices. There was a strong impression here that the Bank rate would be raised yesterday, but the directors took no step, although the demand for money goes on as it is now doing, they can scarcely refrain much longer. The shipments of bullion for Germany have revived, and between now and the end of the year, will probably be heavy.

The Oriental Bank will declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. At the meeting of the National Bank of India on Tuesday last the report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum declared. The chairman Mr. R. G. Campbell, spoke very favourably of the Bank's prospects. The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China have to-day declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on the 28th inst., carrying over a surplus of £88,149-18-7 to current half-year's account.

BOMBAY.

Pressure on our space compels us to hold over several letters to the editor and other interesting matter.

Kattywar.—Captain F. T. Forteath, of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Boundary Settlement Officer in Kattywar.

District Judge of Khandeish.—Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting Judge and Session Judge of Khandeish, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eight months.

Cholera.—Three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred on Wednesday—one at Camateepoora, one at Chowpatty, and one at Mazagon.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten rupees from "A. B.," contributed to be Fort Police Court poor box.

The Deputy Collectorship at Belgaum.—Mr. Ramchunder Amrit Dugle has been transferred to Belgaum as Hoozoor Deputy Collector, vice Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee, deceased.

Death by Drowning.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jail Road on the body of one Pocha Assarian. The jury found that the man's death was caused by drowning in the Baboola tank.

The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal.—The subject selected by the Syndicate for the Medal which is to be adjudged in November 1873, is as follows:—"The Demonology of Western India."

Departmental Examination.—The departmental examination of the subordinate establishments of the Customs and Salt Departments in the Tanna and Colaba Collectorates will take place at Tanna on the 11th instant.

A Noted Thief.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Manojee Muckunda was convicted of stealing articles of wearing apparel belonging to one Annajee Mahipathy, and sentenced by the senior Magistrate to receive fifteen stripes.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.—On Wednesday while a Hindoo was passing along the Breach Candy Road, he was suddenly bitten by a stray dog. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the dog was at once destroyed by the police.

The Weather at Ahmedabad.—A correspondent, writing from Ahmedabad on the 27th September, states, "the heat is intense during the day. The state of crops was reported to be good. The report about the appearance of locusts here was incorrect."

Theft of Government Property.—Saloo Pedroo and Heersa Appa were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing a quantity of iron belonging to Government, and were, on conviction, each sentenced to receive eight stripes.

Theft.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Maratha named Luxmon Ramjee was charged with stealing a bullock, of the value of Rs. 40, the property of one Budojee Balloo. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive stripes.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's jury was empannelled on Wednesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of one Babojee Mahadew. The jury found that death was caused by gangrene following fracture of left arm and fore arm, the result of an accidental fall from a cocoanut tree.

New Pleaders.—The Judges of the High Court have issued sunnuds to Mr. Doolabhram Dayaram Thakur, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the district of Surat; Mr. Madhavrao Vithal Gore, in the Ratnagherry district, and Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, in the High Court, Appellate Side.

The Homejee Cursetjee Prize for 1872.—The authors of the Competitive Poems on "the Suez Canal" for the Homejee Cursetjee Prize for 1872 will receive back their poems, and the letters which contained their names unopened, on their making application to the University Registrar, and giving their mottoes.

The Insolvency of a Parsee Merchant.—It was rumoured in the bazaar yesterday that Mr. Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, whose failure we announced the other day, had with a view to avoid disgrace, committed suicide by poisoning at Damaun. We are assured that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour.

Our Late Acting Municipal Commissioner.—Mr. T. C. Hope, our late Acting Municipal Commissioner, is expected to arrive in Bombay in the middle of November next. It is quite uncertain whether Mr. Hope will go to his permanent appointment as District Collector of Surat, or will be transferred to some other place.

Theft by a Domestic.—Henry Smith, a Sergeant attached to No. 6 Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and obtained a warrant against a Madrasee servant of his by name Rungaswamy Ramswamy, whom he charged with theft of Rs. 125 in cash, four sovereigns and seven half sovereigns.

Senior Assistant Judge of Sholapoor.—Mr. A. Lyon, C.S., Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date on which he may avail himself thereof, and Mr. E Cordeaux has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor, during Mr. Lyon's absence on leave.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 1st October, was 312, being 4 more than in the preceding week, 23 more than the total of the week ending 3rd October 1871, and 53 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 288 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 23rd Sept. 1872, Rs. 1,63,66,842; add silver received during the week, Rs. 75,191,00,000; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,00,000; total balance, Rs. 1,61,42,033. There are in addition 1,95,102 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Parsee Foot Ball Club.—The return match between the Elphinstonians versus the Rest was played on Wednesday evening. The Elphinstonians (yellow) were defeated on the previous occasion by their inferiority in number, and on Wednesday they were again outnumbered by the Reds. But they played zealously for their school (Elphinstone High School) and the match was without any result at dusk. The match was a very exciting one. A large number of people both Europeans and natives assembled to see the play.

Death from Tetanus.—On Wednesday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Chuna Ruthee. About a fortnight ago, while the man was at work at one of the New buildings near the Esplanade Hotel, he seemed to have received a wound on the forehead by a stone accidentally falling on him. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from tetanus following wound on the forehead accidentally received.

A Native Doctor Suspected of Theft.—A man named Thakur Hurry Annajee, residing in Bapoo Khote Street, reported to the executive police on Wednesday that he left his house that evening about 7 o'clock, and on his return in about half an hour afterwards, he found the lock on the door of his house had been opened, and from a small box nine gold finger rings, valued at Rs. 288, and Rs. 386 in cash were stolen. He suspects a native doctor who was present when he locked the door. The doctor is at present in custody of the police on a charge of heavy robbery.

Salt Department.—The powers heretofore exercised under the provisions of Act VI. of 1863 in the Port of Bombay, so far only as such powers relate to the superintendence and collection of the salt revenue, are hereby withdrawn from the Commissioner of Customs and Opium; and the Collector of Salt Revenue, or Officer acting in that capacity, is hereby appointed to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act, and to exercise under Government the Chief control in the department of Customs in the Port of Bombay, so far only as such powers, duties, and control respectively, relate to the superintendence and collection of the salt revenue in the said port.

HIGH COURT.—4TH OCTOBER.

Appeals before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

279-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Framjee Nowrojee Mody v. Navazbai—P. Dinshaw.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.

SHORT CAUSES.

733-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nurseydass Jetram v. Sungapa bin Sewmoorty and others—Garud.

443-72—Jefferson and Payne—Oomabhoy Huthesing and others v. Bhugladass Sewlall—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

322-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—His Highness Tookajee Maharaj H. v. Petamberdass Narayenjee—Dallas and Lynch.

542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Jairaj Pegrbhoy and others v. Elden Stewart Cairy and others—Dallas and Lynch.

783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Vellijibhoy Khaigar v. Peerbhoy Esoobjee and another—Sapapa jee and Thakurdass.

552-71—Tyabjee—Morarjee Poonjah v. Damodhur Madhowjee—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

448-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Runchordass Jairam v. Dadabhoy Wittoba—Khunderao Morojee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

SHORT CAUSES.

429-72—Garud—Bai Mungeh Wagle v. Lalla Kanhaya—Thacker and Chalk, and Shamrao Pandurung.

485-72—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai widow v. Manockbai widow—C. Tyabjee.

LONG CAUSE.

90-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Coosna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.

337-71—A. Framjee—Thacker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Jamal—Maniar and Fletcher.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbharam v. Cassinath Bulall and others—Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee v. Heerjee Hunsraj—Garud.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.

For hearing of Petition under Act 28 of 1866.

Dallas and Lynch—Jeronimo deAzevido and another, v. petitioner.

SHORT CAUSE.

435-72—Dallas and Lynch—James Flynn v. Ardaseer Dossabhoy Monshee—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSE.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Scoguchund Sewdass and another v. Heralall Shigramjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Cumalsey Premjee v. Tulockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

104-71—Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Hirjee and others—Leathes and Crawford.

467-72—Dr. Dallas for pauper, Suttaybhamabai, widow, v. Bai Namoon, widow.

745-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Khatao Ludha v. Cursondas Nensey and others, Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Jefferson and Payne, and Cragie, Lynch and Owen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Cutch with a general cargo and eighty-eight deck passengers.

The s.s. Tapter, 103 tons, Captain De Costa, sailed yesterday for Surat with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Bonner and thirty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. General Havelock, Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnee—Mrs. Beatham and two daughters, Dr. Hearn, and forty-eight deck passengers.

The s.s. Lumley Castle, 1,076 tons, Captain J. L. Brown, arrived yesterday from London (August 25th) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut.-Col. Bolton, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Fulton, Mr. C. H. Harman, Mr. D. C. Crawford, and one native deck passenger.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, 1,746 tons, Captain N. Roskell, which arrived yesterday from Aden and Suez with the English mail, brought the following cargo:—8 boxes specie, 1 box specie and pearls, 1 box pearls, 917 packages store, 5 cases wine, 1 case books, 1 case tobacco, 38 nugs pipe, 1 case fruits, 1 case paper, and 2,233 packages merchandise. She has brought 3,641 packages for different ports of China, which will be carried in the same bottom.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	October.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
0 8 m	6 2	Friday 4	6 10 m	5 5
0 8 a	5 11		6 22 a	7 1
0 43 m	6 6	Saturday 5	6 44 m	5 0
0 37 a	5 8		6 54 a	7 2
1 21 m	6 5	Sunday 6	7 10 m	4 2
1 5 a	5 3		7 27 a	7 6
2 2 m	6 0	Monday..... 7	7 55 m	3 3
1 36 a	4 7		8 4 a	7 0
2 48 m	5 3	Tuesday..... 8	8 40 m	2 4
2 18 a	3 9		8 53 a	6 3
3 45 m	4 4	Wednesday ... 9	9 35 m	1 4
3 7 a	2 9		9 47 a	5 4
4 50 m	3 9	Thursday 10	10 46 m	0 10
4 20 a	1 11		11 5 a	4 6

Moon—First Quarter 10th, 1h. 54m. A.M.

THE FOOTBALL CLUB GYMKHANA.

It will be observed from our advertising columns that the Bombay Football Club, with an enterprise which is characteristic of it, has made preparations for a Gymkhana, to be held on Tuesday week. Racing will be represented both in its serious and amusing phases, but perhaps the Gymkhana would have been more interesting had displays of feats of athletism been called for in other sports than simple running. However, even as they stand the sports will be good, as they must, from what we have recently seen of the Football Club, draw out some first-rate pedestrianism. Probably the most interesting race on the card is the handicap, which is sure to produce a capital contest, since men like Tennent are not to start at "scratch" with the field. It will be seen that entries are to be made to Mr. Tennent, who up till the last seems determined to carry the Football Club through its season with both honour and glory

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Colds, Coughs, Shortness of Breath.—These corrective remedies are infallible for pectoral complaints, which, neglected, often end in asthma, bronchitis, or consumption. The Ointment well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, whence it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious matter tending to produce disease, can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and through the blood, thus cleansed, the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" MATCH.

To-night the vicinity of the bandstand will once more be turned into a national battlefield. Great preparations are being made by the English champions to beat the men who fight under the auspices of St. Patrick and St. Andrew, and in the camp as well as in the individual homesteads of the opposing hosts, anxiety sat last night on every face. In the Scotch quarter especially there has been much consternation in consequence of the oracular statement of our Church-gate Street contemporary that the English forces are to win, and that if they do not, at least they deserve victory. The poor Scotchmen have hitherto thought they deserved victory on their side quite as much as their opponents, but now we understand that, in consequence of the information of the *Times of India*, a noble band of Caledonians and wearers of the green, will, headed by Tennent, whom the Parsee athletes lately gilded with the appellation "glorious," move onwards this forenoon to the principal life insurance companies in the Fort and there make provision for wives, families, and friends. We also understand, however, that though our Church-gate Street friend is right to a certain extent, he has left out the important qualification upon which the English are to have or deserve victory. They must first take a certain quantity of roast beef, and as it is just possible that the Crawford Markets will not be able to meet the necessary demand for that article, the Scotch may this evening, at half-past six, find themselves walking in the shoes of victory, and wondering at the source whence the Church-gate Street prophet derived his information.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The readers of the *Gazette* can have but little idea of the terrible havoc made on the "permanent way" of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by the late great flood, which seems to have swept over the country as far as Ahmedabad, carrying with it towns, houses, cattle, trees, human beings, roads, bridges,—in short everything that came in its way, or that attempted to impede it in its onward course of destruction.

The wail of human misery has begun to reach Bombay: the total sum, however, of that misery will never be fully known, as many a solitary hut, erected in some nook or corner of a field, has been swept away, together with its inmates. Beyond Bulsar, cattle of every description, buffaloes, cows, horses, sheep, lie about in "lifeless heaps," spreading a most noisome stench miles and miles around. The railway itself has almost entirely collapsed, the damage done to it rendering it necessary that the line should be entirely closed between Bulsar and Surat, and open between Bulsar and Bombay, only for what is facetiously called the "mixed train," and which leaves Bombay daily at 7-30 A.M., and even this train cannot proceed further than Damaungunga, a river about five miles from the Bhesla station, as eight spans of the Damaungunga bridge on the Bombay side have been completely washed away, leaving the remaining six spans intact. This bridge was said to have been the "special pet" of the engineering staff; the piers

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. W. C. Graham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, British Burmah, has been removed from the service.

Ram Singh, the Kooka Guru, has been removed from the Rangoon Jail, and handed over to the military authorities of the station. He occupies the local Post Office fitted up for the occasion, and is guarded closely.

The Alipore Conspiracies.—Captain Weldon is still engaged in conducting an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the great note forgeries that were discovered about two months ago. The investigation has resulted in some arrests. We learn that two prisoners who are Brahmins supposed to be concerned in the forgeries, and who were arrested in Vizagapatam, were brought to Madras by the steamer Arabia, and are now lodged in the Penitentiary.—*Madras Times.*

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been pleased to make a rule that an Assistant District Superintendent of Police who has not passed the examinations prescribed in the old or in the new rules, and who has not been especially exempted from passing, shall draw only Rs. 200 *per mensem* until he passes either in law and in vernacular reading, writing and colloquial, or the departmental examination, when he shall draw only Rs. 225 *per mensem*; and when he shall have passed in all subjects he shall draw the full pay sanctioned for the appointment he holds.

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.* Earnings week ending 21st September 1872, £32,988-19-5. Corresponding week last year, £34,432-2-11. Decrease £1,443-3-6. From 1st July 1872 to 21st September 1872, £365,280-8-6. From 1st July 1871 to 23rd September 1871, £367,491-9-9. Decrease, £2,211-1-3. Miles open week ending 21st September 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,280. Per mile open week ending 21st September 1872, £25-15-5. Corresponding week last year, £26-18-0. Decrease, £1-2-7.—*Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 21st September 1872, £1,656-9-6. Corresponding week last year, £1,512-9-7. Increase, £143-19-11. From 1st July 1872 to 21st September 1872, £19,371-6-7. From 1st July 1871 to 23rd September 1871, £18,839-7-7. Increase, £531-19-0. Miles open week ending 21st September 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 21st September 1872, £7-8-3. Corresponding week last year, £6-15-8. Increase, £0-12-7.

Another Story of a Boy brought up in a Bear's Den.—A correspondent writes to an up-country contemporary :—

"I see in a late issue an account of a boy being found in a bear's den at Fyzabad, in Oudh. Such occurrences are not uncommon: an old resident of Seetapore told me some years ago of his father having found a boy in a jungle near that station, who had been living with a family of bears evidently for years, as he was then about ten years of age and could not speak. He walked on all fours as in the case reported; but though every effort was made to tame him, and make him conform to the usages of bipeds, he preferred his savage habits, and eventually pined away and died. I have a hazy recollection that this boy's story has been told by Sleeman in his book on Oudh. The Rajah of Bulrampore caught another wild boy since the Mutiny in some jungles on his estate, but I have never heard whether he succeeded in reclaiming him. If the soldier's story be correct, a minute account of the boy's appearance, movements, habits and the method adopted to restore him to his fellow-creatures would be highly interesting."

Escape of Convicts from Coorg Jail.—A correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing from Mercara on the 26th ult., says :—

"I have to report the escape of five convicts from the jail here on the night of the 24th instant. It seems that 9 or 10 convicts are confined in each cell running in a line, and that these cells have boarded ceilings over which earth is thrown about a foot deep, thus forming a sort of terrace, and a roof with tiles covers all. Two convicts in one of these cells managed to cut a portion of the ceiling, removed the earth, and walked over the terrace to another cell about 20 or 25 yards off. They then helped in removing the earth, and after cutting a hole in the ceiling of that cell helped three of their comrades up. The whole five having removed the fetters off one leg (with a file which was found in their cells) and cut away a few reapers within their reach, removed the tiles, got through the gap on to the roof, descended quietly down the wall, and made good their escape. It seems that arrangements for their ascent had been made during the day. This seems to be a mystery, as the few cells, containing only 46 convicts, were guarded by six jail peons and a sepoy guard at the entrance."

Daring Burglary.—The other day a most daring burglary was committed in the house of a gentleman residing on the Baliaghata Road. The thief got over the wall surrounding the compound of the house by a ladder he had taken with him for the purpose. On reaching the top of the wall, he pulled up the ladder and, placing it against the wall on the inner side got down, and commenced operations. He secured a great number of articles from inside the house, and collected them in the compound, and then went in quest of something more valuable. He opened the drawers of a dressing-table in the bed-room, and annexed a gold brooch, valued at Rs. 200. The gentleman awoke on hearing the noise made by the opening of the drawers, but before he could get out of his bed, the thief took the hint and bolted, leaving the ladder behind him. Information was given to the police, who would have had much difficulty in tracing the thief, but for the ladder, which afforded them a clue. They very soon ascertained from the man who had sold the ladder his whereabouts. When arrested, he denied all knowledge of the brooch. He was tried and convicted by Kumar Harendra Krishna, Rai Bahadur, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 13.)

The meeting of the Emperors at Berlin has been a great success. There have been a grand military review, a Court banquet, and various public celebrations. The Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph were well received by the German people, and numerous honours have been conferred upon the leading members of the Berlin Cabinet and the army. The Imperial visitors have now left Berlin. The German Press generally considers the meeting of the Emperors as an unmistakeable sign of the future peace of Europe, and that the motives which prompted it are exclusively pacific.

It is expected that M. Thiers will return to Paris next week. It is stated that the judicial inquiry into the case of Marshal Bazaine is likely to reveal criminal intrigues which will compromise some important personages. The evidence of Prince Frederick Charles and Count von Moltke will possibly be required.

It is expected that the recent marriage of Father Hyacinthe will be followed by that of a large number of other French priests, many of whom, it is asserted, are about to publicly renounce their vows of celibacy.

An alarming affair took place at Marseilles last Sunday at a bull-fight. Some of the animals escaped, and leaped amongst the audience, causing great terror, and injury to several.

Colonel Solis, the Duc de Montpensier's secretary, has been arrested and sent to Madrid. It is stated that he is connected with an extensive Alfonsist-Montpensierist conspiracy. A new Spanish loan is spoken of as soon as the Cortes assembles. Carlist bands in Catalonia are said to be increasing, and are also levying contributions upon the inhabitants there.

The Geneva Tribunal has terminated its sittings, and the signatures will be affixed to the instrument of the proceedings to-morrow, Sept. 14, when the result will be communicated to the respective Governments. Rumour puts the amount against England as about four millions sterling.

Her Majesty has left Dunrobin for Balmoral; while at the former place the Queen laid the memorial-stone of a monument to the memory of the late Duchess of Sutherland, in the grounds of Dunrobin Castle. Mr. Stanley was also introduced to Her Majesty during her stay at Dunrobin

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has taken her departure from Copenhagen for England; and together with the Prince of Wales, is expected to arrive at Abergeldie on Sept. 21.

The Marquis of Bute has nearly recovered from his recent severe injuries.

The illness of Lord Penzance still continues; meanwhile the business of the Divorce Court is at a standstill.

The cattle-plague outbreak, it is feared, is spreading in Yorkshire. The Privy Council, however, are taking the necessary steps to confine it to the locality in which it first occurred.

The Emperor Napoleon has been a prosecutor in a police-court for robbery. A servant at Chiselhurst stole some bank notes, the property of His Majesty; a great portion of the money was recovered.

A serious explosion took place a few days ago at Messrs. Courtis and Harvey's powder-mills, near Hounslow, which resulted in the death of three persons and injury to several others.

Lieut. C. E. Napier and two petty officers of H.M.S. Implacable have been drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the English Channel.

The Autumn Manœuvres have terminated. There have been two important sham-fights and a grand march past, but it does not appear very clearly what are likely to be the results of the experiments.

The Doncaster St. Leger has been won by Lord Wilton's Wenlock, which beat Prince Charlie, Vanderdecken, Merevale, and thirteen others, in a well-contested race.

Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow is named as likely to be selected for the next Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Perkins (previously Mayor of Southampton) is expected to be elected to the Shrievalty of London in place of Mr. Brooke, who retires from illness.

The Japanese Ambassadors have paid a visit to the International Exhibition, and were much interested by the printing machinery there displayed.

The Bishop of Carlisle has preached a sermon on the recent speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury concerning "The Heathen."

The directors of the National Bank of India have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, payable on Sept. 16.

A strike of the workmen employed in the baking trade is expected to take place next week.

Obituary of the Week.—Admiral Collier; Com. W. A. Cambier, R.N.; Lt. C. E. Napier, H.M.S. Implacable Col. W. Slater, 82nd Reg.; Lady Trimleston; E. W. David, Esq., J. P. for Llandaff.

Mr. STANLEY'S NATIONALITY.

The *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald* says—"Mr. Stanley's nationality having become the subject of so much dispute, to settle the question we determined to go at once to the fountain-head—the lady who claims to be his mother. On reaching the Cross Foxe's Inn, at Glascoed, near St Asaph, we asked the landlady, whose present name is Mrs. Jones, if she was the mother of Stanley. She replied that she was, and that it would be impossible for her to deny it even if she wished. She then showed us four photographic portraits of her son, taken at different times. The first was taken soon after he went to America, about fifteen years ago. The second represents him as an officer in the American navy, and was taken during the American war. The third was taken in Turkey, on his return from Abyssinia, and it has Arabic characters on the back. The last was taken in Africa, and had also an Arabic inscription on the back. His African servant is also with him in this portrait. He has written something on the back of all these portraits. These exactly correspond with the portrait given of Mr. H. M. Stanley; and there can be no question but that they represent the same man. We were then shown a book he had given his mother, a 'History of the Abyssinian war,' with his name (Stanley) stamped on it, and with interesting notes in his own handwriting. Mrs Jones gave us many interesting particulars, a few of which we shall give. Her son's real name is John Rowlands. He is now 32 years of age. He went out to New Orleans about fifteen years ago. He was employed by a man of the name of Stanley, and it was after him that he adopted the name of Stanley. We next find him acting as special correspondent to the *Missouri Democrat*. After this he joined the staff of the *New York Herald*. He has now been three times in Africa. He first went out as correspondent during the Abyssinian war. He then came to London, and returned again to Africa. He came again to England, and visited his mother at Glascoed. He next went to the Continent, and thence, of course, to Africa in search of Livingstone. His family heard nothing more of Mr. Stanley (otherwise Mr. Rowlands) till the news came of his success and return. His brother and cousin went to meet him at Dover. He recognised his brother first, and came to him and said, 'Well, Robert, how are you?' Brother and cousin travelled with him from Dover to London. Lord Granville's carriage met Mr. Stanley at the station, and it was there those who believed they were his Welsh relatives left him. Mrs. Jones says she is going up to London to see Mr. Stanley soon." Mr E. P. Hipperley of Clifton, who has been travelling in North Wales, and has spoken with several of Mr Stanley's alleged relatives, tells substantially the same story in the *Rhyl Journal*.

A Mr M. A. Moon, of Chester, has written a letter to the *Manchester Examiner*, in which he says—

"I, with many others, am petrified with astonishment that Mr. Stanley, who has shown himself to be so enterprising, so persevering, and so truly brave in his recent African expedition, should so far allow himself to be carried away by mistaken ideas as not only to ignore, but virtually to deny his Welsh nationality. Mr Stanley's American citizenship is unquestionable, and I beg to affirm that his Welsh origin is equally indisputable. The writer has long known the following facts, obtained from an authority which Mr Stanley himself would be the first to pronounce the best in such matters:—1. That he, the so-called Mr Henry M. Stanley, was born some 30 or 32 years ago at Denbigh. 2. That he is the son of Mrs. Robert Jones, now residing at Cross Foxe's Inn, Glascoed, near St Asaph. 3. That the name by which he was known for the first 16 or 18 years was John Rowlands. 4. That at an early period—say, when 13 or 14 years of age—he was engaged as a pupil teacher in Mold and elsewhere. 5. That at the age of 15 years or thereabouts, he emigrated to America, where he ultimately formed the acquaintance of a kind gentleman, called Stanley, and whose name he adopted at the death of that gentleman. 6. That, although Mr. Stanley now emphatically and plainly declares that he does not know anything of the Welsh language, yet about three or four years ago he could make the Welsh language the medium of conversation with his friends and relatives when he visited them in Wales. Mr. Stanley may have lost some of his Welsh fluency, having lived so long in foreign lands; but it would be taxing our credulity rather too much to ask us to believe that a man, having spoken a language (his mother tongue) daily for the first fifteen years of his life, should *entirely* forget it during the next fifteen years. Other facts might be mentioned in confirmation of Mr. Stanley's Welsh nationality, which no casuistry or special pleading can show to be substantially false, but let these suffice for the present at least. The facts of his Welsh birth, education, and youthful engagements are too well known to be nibbled away by hard words or deceptive quibbling; and I cannot for the life of me see why any man should be ashamed of his country."

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 13.)

The autumn manœuvres were brought to a close on Thursday. The first engagement of the mimic campaign, which has been chronicled by the "special correspondent" of the daily papers with as much minuteness as the movements of actual warfare, took place on Friday the 6th inst. at Codford Hill. The troops on both sides were under arms by 8 A.M., but the time up to nearly midday was chiefly occupied in reconnoitring or manœuvring. The Northern Army, under General Walpole, which was the defending force, awaited the attack; and this Sir John Michel commenced on the right flank of his opponent—(the left being practically unassailable owing to the understood conditions)—Sir A. Horsford's division being hurled across the Wiley against that of Sir C. Staveley. The fighting, which was only of about an hour's duration, was concentrated around the village and hill of Codford, the former of which was carried, while a determined struggle took place for the latter, which would, it is stated, have been successful if Sir John Michel had not forbidden Sir Alfred Horsford to proceed beyond a certain point without further orders from head quarters, and this caused a halt of three-quarters of an hour at a critical juncture. The effective result was that each force returned to its previous encampment, although the invaders were allowed to recommence their attack from the point they gained north of the Wiley. The taking of the village of Codford is described as having been "very interesting and realistic." The houses, it is stated, "were loopholed, the road barricaded, the bridges blown up—that is, these little details were carried out theoretically by affixing explanatory placards to the walls and posts—and successive lines of infantry contested every inch of ground with the most stubborn determination. Volley after volley was poured in on either side, and some of the peaceably disposed inhabitants must have begun to imagine that they were being invaded in earnest, so deafening was the rattle of the musketry, so dense the sulphurous smoke which shrouded the narrow lane, and so eagerly combative the contending regiments. So the Guards poured into the doomed hamlet, and in less than a quarter of an hour they held undisturbed possession." On Saturday the field of operations was removed some distance more to the eastward along the Wiley, and the chief engagement took place in the neighbourhood of Wishford, which was virtually carried by Sir John Michel. The umpires' decision was that the Southern force had not strictly adhered to the understood conditions; and that to a considerable extent the success it achieved could not have been accomplished in actual warfare. It was therefore decided that while on the right the Northern army had won, its left wing had been turned. On Monday was fought what was called the "battle of Yarnbury Castle," in which Sir John Michel appears again to have had the advantage. At night the Northern Army encamped on Stonehenge Down, the Southern in the neighbourhood of Berwick St. James, and on Tuesday the last struggle took place, Walpole holding Amesbury as his base of operations. The result appears to have been doubtful. Some reports state that each army succeeded in turning the other's left flank with the curious result at the close that the communications of the invaders with the sea and the defenders with London were both alike cut off. A correspondent of the *Times* with the Southern Army, however, gives a very different account. He says—"Leaving the umpires 'to fight it out' on the hill over Woodford, let me record, without any reference to their final decision, the expression of an opinion and belief on the part of the whole Southern Army that Sir Robert Walpole has been beaten, thoroughly beaten, to-day by Sir John Michel, and that, though he has has 'all England' around him, he has lost the road to London, and has therefore given to the Southern Army all they were fighting for." Wednesday was a day of rest, and on Thursday a "march past" on Beacon Hill, near Amesbury, brought the manœuvres to a close.

PASSAGE OF THE WILEY AND BATTLE OF CODFORD-HILL.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondent.*)

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

SALISBURY, Friday Evening.

The Cavalry encounters of yesterday, of which it was possible to give only very meagre accounts, owing to the distance of the scene of action from any accessible base of correspondence, resulted, as it was ruled by the Umpires, in the repulse of the very bold attempt of the 4th Division Cavalry Brigade, sustained by part of the 3d Division Cavalry Brigade, to seize and hold a position for the advance of the Northern Army opposite Wiley. As far as was seen, the Infantry on hand to avail themselves of success in such an operation was not strong enough, and as there were 18 guns in support of the Horse of MacMahon and Baker, while the Northern Army seemed to us to have only one battery across the river in action, the decision, which was founded mainly on the nature of the ground over, or rather up, which the Cavalry of Walpole's force had to charge as well as the formation of part of it, must gain acceptance from military men. From "critics" no decision of the Umpires will perhaps ever receive approval. "They know better." And perhaps one may go further and say that from soldiers engaged by duty or sympathy on either side, assent to the correctness of any judgment of the Umpires on the operations is equally out of the question. You hear the officer in command say, "Why, I had a battery on my right which destroyed that cavalry before they could have formed line;" and the reply is "Oh, but your guns were enfiladed by Tomkins's division of my 16-pounder battery, and must have retired out of action;" and so it goes on till we say, "Thank God, we have an Umpire Staff, or every one would win." And when charging squadrons come within four or five yards of each other, with lance-points level and whistling sabres flashing round the noses of the Umpires' horses, it is very likely that the officers of the White Rozette think they are discharging their duty not without peril, especially if they get fired into as they were to-day by the gallant Militia regiment, which seemed inclined to do battle on its own account to both sides, including its own officers.

Notwithstanding the beauty of the charges made by the 9th Lancers and the 13th Hussars, and the magnificent rush of the 2nd Life Guards, which really was a sight to remember for ever—a very keen brand flashing and thundering up the steep—the decision was against Shute and Marshall's Horse, and so they had to retire, and to pass, some of them, we hear, many had quarters of an hour on the ground without tents or covering and with scanty allowances of food. However, that was not the affair of Sir John Michel. He had beaten the Northern Army and retired nearly to his old position, leaving, however, the bridges and fords of the Wiley in the possession of his enemy. As it was necessary for him, as General of an invading army, to act on the offensive however, and as he could not rest content with a negative success, Sir John Michel ordered a movement against Walpole's force to-day, which may be thus described without any adjectives. He resolved to force the Wiley, and he proceeded thus: Seeing that the position of Walpole's left was covered by the imaginary force of 3,000 men at Wilton, and 6,000 men at Salisbury, he determined to direct his attack on and round the right flank, which rested on the heights over Codford; and in order to do so with effect and deceive the enemy, who looked very jealously after their left, about Wishford and Stapleford, he ordered a battalion of Infantry, a squadron of Cavalry, and two guns to advance from the Pond on Teffont Down till it came in view on the ridge, when it was to dip into Dinton Beecheswood; then come again in sight at Hanging Langford; then disappear in the wood and behind it, and wheeling round out of sight to return to the point whence it had started, and set out at once to do the same thing again, thus giving the Northerners an idea that a force of horse, foot, and guns was moving eastward to force the passage of the Wiley near Wishford. No doubt it made Walpole very uneasy if he shared the apprehensions of his outposts and of those who observed this Birnam-wood-like performance and were convinced that Grovely was "crawling with Southerners." Meanwhile he made his dispositions for the real attack by breaking his corps into three columns. That on the left, consisting of four regiments of horse and one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, moved from Cricklade Bottom round Great Ridge-wood into Long Bottom, where it halted till the second column which formed the main attack, consisting of three brigades of infantry and 18 guns, marching throught the wood, debouched from it and took up position, with its left covered by the cavalry and guns. The column on the right, composed of two brigades and two batteries, took the road by Stockton to Codford, and was ordered to avail itself of the cover afforded by the ground. It would need an expert in reading maps, especially the zincograms of the Ordnance Department, to understand the country by which this force had thus to get into connected positions for the attack, but as a general feature it may be said that the ground on the right bank of the Wiley rises, at the distance of a few hundred yards, or less from the bottoms through which the stream flows, to the height of 200 or 250 feet in ridges, which would have a table-land at the summit and present a line of rounded bank if it was not cut deeply by ravines, which generally are at right angles to the course of the river, so that it is not possible to move down them without being exposed at the view of those on the still higher ground on the other side. There are exceptions to this rule, but such is the general lie of the country, and it is also generally pure "downs," with fir in here and there woods like the Great Ridge and Grovely to relieve the monotony of the great billows of green which rise swelling up to the edge of the horizon. At an early hour in the morning the movements of the cavalry on the right towards Stapleford were duly notified, but before that all the bridges were blown up or destroyed, the passages of the fords barricaded, and the fords "spiked." This in words only, of course, but it was enough to cause trestle bridges and Engineers and train to be put in requisition. The whole of Michel's force, except the guards in the camps which were left standing, was thus engaged in the attack with the General Reserve of two regiments of horse, one Infantry Brigade, and one troop of Royal Horse Artillery, which was posted in rear of Stockton-wood. Names are but words, and with or without words and action is not very intelligible, and the most cultivated and intelligent civilian will surely gather a higher idea of the art of war when he sees that its professors can get definite ideas out of the clouds of smoke and spots, dots and patches on the fields which represent the might of gun and horse and foot all in disorder. With the aid of a map, however, the reader may get an idea of the direction taken by Sir John Michel's columns to attack Horse Hill, an eminence like a natural bastion over 300ft. high, with an abatis of wood at its base on which Walpole's right rested, and Boyton.

The ground on both sides of the river has, in fact, fighting and strategical properties, the virtues of which Druid tumuli, Roman entrenchments, and works of warrior races precedent to Briton, Dane, or Saxon afford abundant recognition, apart from the feeble emplacements for guns and paltry rifle pits which attest the modern belief in the efficiency of rifle and cannon, and the need of cover. Maps and names will scarcely aid the general reader in making out the details of the action, which are in some sense complicated. Indeed, Roman and Saxon and Dane got on very well or badly without them, and appear to have trusted to a good eye for country, in lieu of surveys and reconnaissances, though, no doubt, they had their McKenzie's and Ellices, after a fashion of their own. To cross the Wiley was a necessity for a General of an invading army in Michel's position, and as we have seen what his preparations were for forcing the passage. Before entering on details it may be as well to say that the very able arrangements of Sir John Michel have met with only partial success, according to the Umpires. The river was forced, Horse Hill was carried by a skilful attack against a defence which was very weak as far as artillery was concerned, and very strong as far as nature had anything to say to it, but Sir John could not be considered to have gained such a success as would have made Walpole retreat; and, moreover, it was always on the cards that if he had succeeded he would have to prepare for a force advancing towards Warminster within a short march of his left flank and rear. To help him, however, another imaginary army is marching from Maiden Bradley and Downton, and the lines of Cranbourne are now connected with his left, but the defenders of their country are moving from Warminster to menace the lines of communication of the invaders with the sea, their light horse being already at Heytesbury and their light guns as far as Boyton. It complicates the civilian's difficulties in grasping the scope of these field operations to have to deal with their imaginary forces, though it may give zest to the appetite of the force strategical. The maxim of *de non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio* is not respected by those who plan these movements, and to-morrow (September 7) we shall have to deal with Michel's force strengthened by ghostly detachments from Maiden Bradley, renewing its attack on the Wiley, and probably now compelling Walpole to yield, without a chance of success in his resistance, the ground he held to-night. It is an humble suggestion, founded on the practice of those who have longer experience of these Autumn Manœuvres than ourselves, that the introduction of imaginary forces should be deferred till the use of those which have to be actually dealt with is entirely familiar and satisfactorily met. The Duke of Cambridge left Salisbury at 7 o'clock, and drove to Stapleford, where his horses were waiting, but the Umpires and Staff were still earlier on the move, and the Prince of Wales was on the road soon after 7 o'clock, on his way to the front. Walpole's force was on the alert all night, we hear, and they showed great activity. On their left operations were not to begin till 8 A.M. The bridges over the Wiley were destroyed before that hour and the fords barricaded or staked as soon as the reconnoitring parties sent across the river towards the woods on the other side had returned. The 30th Regiment, 27th Regiment, and 22nd Regiment held the road and passes in force, and there were strong pickets of the 19th Hussars in support, but it was observed that there were no patrols of cavalry to keep up communication, and that it would have been difficult for an officer at one post to communicate with an officer at another point a couple of miles distant. When the Duke and his Staff arrived at Stapleford and took horse there were nothing to be seen of either Army except the posts of the Southerners along the road, a battery in action on the heights near Stapleford, and a battery over Lambdown, the rest of the force being concealed behind the hills, and the waving of signal flags on the verge of the wood over Wishford, and a movement of troopers thereabouts, meant to carry out the deceptive idea that Michel was bent on tapping the river there. The Duke, who was accompanied by the Duke of Teck and Colonels Clifton and Tyrwhitt, rode up to the high ground of Steeple Langford, where there is an old Roman entrenchment called Wanbury Castle, and the Prince of Wales, Colonel Teesdale, and the Marquis of Stafford took the same line. There is a very widely-extended view from this of the ground sloping down to the approach side of the opposite side of the river, but the most eager search failed to make out much of the Southerners. There was a terrible anecdote that Walsley and Baker had been seen across the river, near Wishford, and that alone was ground for apprehension, but their followers were not an evidence.

At 11 the indications of Michel's attack must have been evident to the Northerner, and as his columns came now and then in view marching down towards Codford there was a great hurrying upon from Walpole's left and centre to meet the imminent storm. At 11-15 part of Brownrigg's force came in sight over a ridge nearly opposite Lambdown. One regiment, the 88th, made a feint of attacking by sending out skirmishers, who were recalled when the enemy were found to be in force, which was renewed, if one can believe what is told by Hardinge's Brigade, with such complete success that the Kilkenny Militia, having no one to fight with, fired their rifles at anything they saw, and were restrained with difficulty from having a battle all to themselves, and to the left the Welsh Fusiliers marched on without the least opposition, and might be supposed to cut in between the right and centre of Walpole's force.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

A telegraphic message from Teheran, the capital of the Persian dominions, under date of the 19th of August, announces that, in spite of the opposition raised by the old retrograde party, His Majesty the Shah's reported voyage to Europe is certain, and official preparations on a scale of truly Oriental magnificence are already being made for the occasion. This is the first instance of a Persian Sovereign visiting Europe since as far back as 480 years before the birth of our Saviour, when King Xerxes, at the head of a Persian army numbering with followers 5,283,220 souls, attended by a naval armament of 3,000 sail, invaded Greece, after crossing the Hellespont by a bridge of boats. This feat, we think, would puzzle the much-extolled Control Department of Great Britain of the present day, judging by the shortcomings shown in the transport arrangements for the yearly autumnal manœuvres. We hope that the British Government will not see the necessity of placing the Royal yacht at the disposal of the Shah for His Majesty's embarkation at Constantinople early in the spring of 1873, and conveyance to Trieste, *en route* for Vienna, whither before visiting the other Sovereigns of Europe, he is invited by the Emperor of Austria to assist in the ceremonial of opening the Grand International Exhibition. In such case it is just possible that Malta may be visited, this island offering many advantages and facilities for a fleet to collect for the purpose of escorting His Majesty to the Adriatic.—*Malta Times*, Aug. 31.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF SEPTEMBER 14.

Autumnal Question.—When does a Green-grocer arrive at a ripe age?

SEASONABLE.

When is a brace of grouse like the star mentioned by Dr. Watts in his celebrated poem?—Evidently when it's "so high."

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Down in Wiltshire, our forces have been fighting the battle of the Wiley. Nothing new in this. Everywhere and always the battle of the Wily is going on.

QUESTION FOR COUPLES.

Philosopher. The great advantage of marriage is that it tends to divest a man of selfishness.

Disciple. Has it the same effect on a woman, Sir?

A SUGGESTIVE SOUND.

Small Boy (at play with pop-gun, to sensitive elderly gentleman). Does this noise annoy you, uncle?

Elderly Gentleman. No, my boy. It sounds like the pop of a cork.

MISTAKEN KINDNESS.

Mrs. De Tomkyns does not take her carriage with her to the sea-side. She thinks the poor horses want rest after the season. She forgets that the coachman has a family, and that the family have friends.

LINES TO A LADY.

Pat a cake, pat a cake Mary Anne!
Learn to make bread, love, as fast as you can;
Knead me my dough with such hands as those;
Knuckles more clean than the baker shows.

"LUCUS A NON," &c.

Visitor. "How long has your master been away?"

Irish Footman. "Well, Sorr, if he'd come home yisterday, he'd a' been gone a wake to-morrow; but ev he doesn't return the day afther, shure he'll a' been away a fortnight next Thorsday"!!

INTEMPERANCE IN PARIS.

A pithy and pleasing telegram from Paris the other day announced that:—

"The Bourse has been better."

The Bourse would always be well enough if it could only restrain itself from getting tight.

HIGH ART WELL EMPLOYED.

Quiet Country-Maid. "O, how beautiful this table is! What lovely lace and ribbons!"

Grand Town-Maid. "O, this is very plain—for the morning, you know. You shall see it when I have changed the colours, and put fresh flowers and bows for my lady's *evening* toilette."

OUR RESERVES.

Scene—The Quarter Guard-Tent of the Galway Light Infantry Militia. The prisoner, outside, joining in the athletic amusements of his comrades—("Shure, why n-hot!")

Sentry (impatiently). "Y—h! See, here, Tim! Take a hould av me firelock, I'll tache yer to jome!"

THE COMING RACE.

Doctor Evangeline. "By the bye, Mr. Sawyer, are you engaged to-morrow afternoon? I have rather a ticklish operation to perform—an amputation, you know."

Mr. Sawyer. "I shall be very happy to do it for you."

Dr. Evangeline. "O, no, not *that*! But will you kindly come and administer the chloroform for me?"

IN THE STREET.

Brown. Jones, as a good Protestant, I cannot wish success to the soldiers of our Northern Army.

Jones. Without discussing the goodness of your Protestantism—why?

Brown. Because they are all Pawseyites.

Jones. Stultus es, et asinus quoque. [*Exeunt.*

SONG OF A LONDON SCOT.

Baker, Baker, strike awa':
Ye'll no gar me groet, mon.
Ken that I defy ye a';
Though bread grow dear as meat, mon.

Aits are baith bread an' meat to me,
Wha dinna keep my carriage.
Mysel, forbye the barley-bree,
Can live richt weel on parritch.

STRANGE ANTAGONISTS.

The newspapers should be careful what they publish about the autumn manœuvres. The country people seem well-disposed to our troops, but they will soon begin to dread their presence, if they are often told that "a skeleton enemy has just been sent out." An encounter with a foe of this description on a lonely Wiltshire plain, or secluded Dorsetshire heath, would scare even the most loyal and patriotic out of their wits; and if it is indispensable that such a force should be dispatched, it would be well to observe the greatest secresy as to its movements.

A WARRIOR ON WAR.

The other day a speech was made at Preston by Major German, wherein he remarked that it was surprising that the best portion of Europe should now be engaged in devising "schemes for bloodshed—for, in reality, murder that the warlike spirit of the age seemed a mockery of the Christianity professed."

Hear, hear! Hear the true, if trite, words of excellent Major German. They are so logical as well as so just in a moral point of view, and withal so uncommonly remote from any military way of "shop," that every thinking and humane person must—

"Admire such wisdom in a Major's shape."

It may be presumed that Major German is a Major only for the purposes of national defence, and would straightway quit the army if Mr. Gladstone, at the demand of the people, or any other Premier, for that or any other reason, were to employ it in a foreign invasion. A question somewhat less thoughtful than the foregoing observations, was added to them by the gallant but pacific officer:—

"Why, he asked, did not England call for national disarmament?"

Because England would not have its request complied with by national disarmament in such wise, conversely, as the demand of the heroine in the ballad of *Billy Taylor* was for sword and pistol:—

"Which did come at her command."

The obedience of those weapons would not be paralleled by national disarmament. The armaments of foreign nations would not go at the command of England.

SONG OF A SOT.

Clozshe a' lemon a' clock? Then I'll lay in a shtock,
'Cause there's no plashe like home where to go, Sirs,
Zshere ain't much cause to weep, shince we gets shpirits cheap.

If we purchash sha shame at the Grocer's.

I can thit and shwig here without hindrance or fear,
Whilsht to keep on my sheer I'm shtill able,
When I lose shelf-control—zshen o' course off I roll—
An' tummle down unner sha table.

An' zshere I can shtay, all sha night an' nex day,
An' have nobody come to molest me;
Bur if I lose my feet—an' come down in sha shtreet—
In course zshen sha Bobbies would 'rest me.

'Tis a precious bad job to get fined forry bob,
When y' are caught in a Pub, arter closin';
Home, you drink at all hours, an' sha P'lice 'ash no powers,
For a poke their inquishitive nose in.*

Sho now here I'll remain—and my bollol I'll drain—
In sha shocket till cannle'sh en' flickers,
In a fella'sh own room he'sh a right to consume
Any 'mount of intoxicane liquors.

Now, when shwipes sha most thin I'm forbid at my inn,
Shtay at home an' enjoy wine an wassail—
Here we 're free to carouse. Every Englishman's house
Ish his castle—bis el'phant an' castle.

* We hope that our friend is right in his law on this point.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
„Do do 12 do do 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On London | On Ireland
„ Scotland, | „ Paris,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.
Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.
The terms of the Omnibuses are reduced.
Middle Cross Road, Parsee and Alexandra Points.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA
BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such a Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.
Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.
Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.
Visitors arriving by train should book for
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for Borde Bunder,
JEEW